

Service, through its National Maritime Initiative, to inventory, document, and evaluate surviving historic lifesaving stations. These activities would be conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Life-Saving Service Heritage Association, a Massachusetts based non-profit educational organization that works to protect and preserve America's lifesaving heritage. This inventory, documentation, and evaluation would be similar in nature to a study completed by the Park Service in 1994, on historic lighthouses. Under this legislation, the Park Service would serve as a clearinghouse of information on lifesaving station preservation efforts, which would greatly assist public and private efforts to protect these historic structures and the maritime heritage that they embody.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to celebrate one of the most heroic and inspiring periods in America's maritime history.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 11, 2002*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Girl Scouts of America on their 90th anniversary helping women of all ages "discover the fun, friendship, and power of girls together."

There are a myriad of GSA programs that have benefited kids in my community. LEAD (Leadership, Education and Development), Write On!, Si yo Puedo (yes I can), the Girl Scout Connection, and many others have helped girls in my district meet the challenges of the future.

Particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area of California, the Girl Scouting in the School Day program (GSSD) has helped over 3,100 at risk girls develop self-confidence by encouraging creativity and promoting life skills and values. Often these children are at high risk of dropping out of school, joining gangs, or using drugs and alcohol. GSSD has sponsored regular sessions, special events, and field trips to provide girls from over 51 Bay Area schools the experience of true camaraderie and friendship.

Another program, Teen Power-From the Heart, is committed to helping pregnant teens and teen mothers develop high self-esteem in addition to career and parenting skills. Last year, over 200 girls participated in this program.

I stress the importance of environmental education, and with the Program Adventure on Wheels for Girl Scouts (PAWS) over 3,000 girls in my district attended field trips to learn about protecting the environment.

A program entitled "Science is Super!" has provided science and math enrichment for girls living in low income housing in the Bay Area. This program is helping combat the common misbelief that women are not as competent as men in math and science. "Science is Super" is a wonderful program to help girls take their interests in science and math further.

It is unfortunate that many young women living in the United States cannot afford to join

the Girl Scouts and take advantage of the countless experiences they have to offer. To tackle this problem, GSA created an Opportunity Fund to provide financial support for low income families whose children would like to join the Girl Scouts of America. This fund has provided grants to over 4,425 girls to participate in GSA programs. It is important that any young woman who wishes to be a Girl Scout have the opportunity to do so. One grandmother, who was able to send her three granddaughters to camp because of assistance by the Opportunity Fund, said camp meant: "Six days with no gunfire, of not watching out for drug dealers. Six days of children's experiences that most of us take for granted: peace and play without looking over their shoulders. Six days that will last a lifetime!"

I ask my colleagues to join with me today in commending the Girl Scouts of America for their 90 years of commitment to helping our women leaders of tomorrow.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR ERIC HOLMES

**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 11, 2002*

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to pay tribute to Mayor Eric "Red" Holmes Shelby, Mississippi. After a long battle with illness, Mayor Holmes died on March 11, 2002.

Although he was only in his second term, Mayor Holmes will be dearly missed by the citizens of Shelby. He is quoted as saying that his secret to success was that he worked to serve the citizens if Shelby instead of himself. This was indeed the case. While in office, Eric's main priority was to improve the future of children in Shelby. He served as an official with high school football and with the Delta Softball League. He was also instrumental in securing grants to construct the Shelby City Park in order to give children a decent place to play on weekends and after school. On the day the park opened, it should be of note, that he was there cooking hotdogs and playing with the kids as well. Mayor Holmes should be commended because he is truly a modern day "role model", displaying the characteristics of integrity and commitment for all to admire.

Today, I express my sincerest condolences to the family of Mayor Eric Holmes. Not only has his family experienced a great loss, but the town of Shelby and Mississippi Delta has lost a dedicated public servant as well.

CONGRATULATIONS BEATRICE GLADWELL

**HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 11, 2002*

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Beatrice Gladwell for her outstanding service and contribution to her country, state, and community. Ms. Gladwell has been recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for her exemplary service and leadership through

the Pocahontas County, West Virginia 4-H program. The USDA has presented Ms. Gladwell of Buckeye, West Virginia, with the 2001-2002 National 4-H Alumni Award.

The countless hours of service and leadership dedicated to strengthening the communities and the youth of West Virginia more than adequately qualifies her for this award. In her many years as a teacher, and as a leader in 4-H, Ms. Gladwell has fully demonstrated her enthusiasm and love for her community and her fellow West Virginians. Ms. Gladwell was presented with The National 4-H Alumni Award here in Washington, D.C. April 10, 2002 at the USDA's 4-H Centennial Celebration. The National 4-H Alumni Award is given to former members, who, through their career accomplishments, serve as role models for 4-H'ers across the nation in promoting the 4-H motto of "To Make the Best Better." The four "H's" in the national organization's title stand for: (1) Head, which entails thinking critically to solve problems, (2) Heart, which means respecting self, others, and the environment; (3) Hands, which requires preparing for a career serving others, and, (4) Health, which asks that members choose a healthy lifestyle and learn to manage change and embrace life's challenges. Only the most exemplary models of citizenship, leadership and service towards others are recognized with this award.

It is noteworthy that Ms. Gladwell has been involved in 4-H for the past 73 years of her life. She joined the organization at the age of 10 and is currently the leader of the Buckeye Winners 4-H Club. Not only is Ms. Gladwell an inspiration to all of us as a 4-H'ers, but she has been a well-respected teacher in Pocahontas County for the past 65 years as well. Ms. Gladwell, congratulations and thank you for working to foster a spirit of service, leadership and citizenship by helping so many in your community and contributing so much in producing strong and proud future generations of West Virginians.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ms. Beatrice Gladwell on this most-inspiring award and recognition.

CONGRATULATIONS TO VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD ON "FAMILY NIGHT"

**HON. MARGE ROUKEMA**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 11, 2002*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of an extraordinary night that took place in my hometown of Ridgewood, New Jersey. On March 26, 2002, the residents of Ridgewood had a "Family Night," an evening when everyone was encouraged to set aside after school programs and sports, evening meetings, and even homework, in order to spend time with their families.

Families made dinner together, played board games, and watched family home videos. Others read books together or did something that most families don't do during the busy work week-relax. The evening, called "Ridgewood Family Night-Ready, Set, Relax" was the result of thorough planning by 15 residents of Ridgewood. Working with school officials, town sports councils, clergy, and community leaders, these 15 individuals created

an evening where it was possible for families to sit down and simply spend time with one another.

This doesn't sound like a radical idea, however seven months of preparation were required to clear families' schedules—guilt-free. Ridgewood is an active community, with outstanding youth programs and sports and an involved adult community. However, in our eagerness to expose our children to these programs, we all can be accused of over-scheduling our children, and ourselves. I think this is not only true for Ridgewood, but for cities and towns all over the United States. Ridgewood's family evening struck a nerve in America, as this town event made the news in *The Washington Post*, the *New York Times*, and *USA Today*, to name a few. Good Morning America spent time with families on that day and CNN featured the event on their show *Crossfire*. Ridgewood's plan to bring families together for just one evening resulted in people across the country stopping for a moment and reflecting on their own families' activities and commitments.

Perhaps not every town will be able to create such a successful evening as Ridgewood did, however families can create their own "Ready, Set, Relax" nights. I don't believe the Ridgewood community could have anticipated the tremendous positive response their evening received. I commend the planners of the family night, particularly Marcia Marra, Jenny Breining, Carol Williams, Tracy Autera, Doug Fromm, Anne Zusy, Wendy Schwehm, Denise Smith, Jenny Given, Donna Olsen, Beth BaRoss, Patti Roche, Cynthia Busbee, Adele Hoffmeyer, and Frank Sonnenberg. Additionally, I commend the families and members of the Ridgewood community for their participation. Their vision has made Americans look again at their hectic schedules of baseball games, band practice, club meetings, youth groups and music lessons. And hopefully, more families will spend an evening together occasionally, or even schedule a new event of their weekly calendar—family time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Village of Ridgewood for the example they have set for America by taking time out for family. This is a lesson from which we can all benefit, in our districts, and in our own families. Thank you Ridgewood.

#### RECOGNITION FOR THE PENN LAKES GIRL SCOUTS

#### HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 11, 2002*

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor the 90th anniversary of Girl Scouting, the world's largest organization for girls. Juliette Gordon Low founded the organization on March 12, 1912 in Savannah, Georgia. Through Girl Scouting, girls acquire self-confidence and expertise, take on responsibility, and are encouraged to think creatively and act with integrity—qualities that are essential in good citizens and great leaders. In my district in northwestern Pennsylvania, the Penn Lakes Girl Scout Council is made up of

about 11,000 girls and volunteers. One in five girls in the five-county area served by the Penn Lakes County participates in girl scouting where they are encouraged to develop to their fullest potential.

Girl Scouts can be found in schools, public housing, churches, community centers, battered women's shelters, Head Start facilities, in-school programs, juvenile homes and international centers. The Penn Lakes Council is dedicated to meeting the individual needs of young women in all communities. The council's outreach initiative is designed to serve girls in underprivileged areas. Individual Girl Scouts are mentored in situations where a troop format is not available.

In the Penn Lakes Girl Scout Council, girls learn by doing, and they are encouraged to make contributions to the world around them through community service. Since the Sept. 11 tragedy, Girl Scouts have made patriotic ribbons, written letters to firefighters and volunteers, given their own money to America's Fund for Afghan Children, and collected more than 20,000 lollipops for New York City children. All in an effort to let the world know that Girl Scouts care.

The quality programming provided to Girl Scouts in northwestern Pennsylvania would not be possible without a dedicated network of adult volunteers. These dedicated women and men give their time and energy to ensure continued service to the increasing number of girls who want to become Girl Scouts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Girl Scouts of America for 90 years of ensuring that girls have a quality foundation for becoming successful women. May girl scouting enjoy another 90 years where girls can continue to grow strong.

#### SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATAAN DEATH MARCH

#### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 11, 2002*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 60th anniversary of the infamous Bataan Death March, in which thousands of American and Filipino soldiers lost their lives in one of the most brutal episodes of World War II.

On December 22, 1941, the Japanese Army landed in northern Luzon in the Philippines and began to push southward toward Manila. At first, General Douglas MacArthur was inclined to confront the Japanese on the beaches, but without air support the U.S. Navy's small Asiatic fleet was in no position to challenge Japan at sea. While the U.S. regulars and Philippine Scouts were excellent troops, they were severely outnumbered and would have had no air support.

Giving up his initial strategy of defeating the enemy on the beaches, General MacArthur instead decided to withdraw to the Bataan Peninsula and pursue a strategy of defense and delay, by shortening his lines and using the mountainous, jungle-covered terrain to his advantage. He hoped they could hold out long enough for a relief force to be mounted from the United States.

By March 1942, however, it was clear that help from the United States would not arrive in time. Lacking sufficient food and ammunition, and wracked by dysentery and malaria, nevertheless the American-Filipino force bravely continued to fight.

In March, President Roosevelt ordered General MacArthur to leave the Philippines and escape to Australia, handing over his command to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright and to Maj. Gen. Edward King.

On April 9, 1942, with food, supplies and ammunition virtually gone, after four months of gallant resistance, the exhausted and starving U.S. troops in Bataan were forced to surrender.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately the courageous defense of Bataan had a shockingly tragic end. Marching their prisoners toward camps in northern Luzon, the Japanese denied food and water to the sick and starving American and Filipino soldiers for more than a week. When the weakest prisoners began to straggle, Japanese guards shot or bayoneted them and threw their bodies to the side of the road. Even those soldiers who were healthy when the March started became ill with dysentery and malaria along this long road.

It is estimated by some historians that Japanese guards may have killed more than 600 Americans and 10,000 Filipino prisoners during this long and brutal March, and that more than 1,500 American and 25,000 Filipino soldiers may have lost their lives after reaching their destination.

Meanwhile, General Wainwright and his troops on the small, fortified island of Corregidor in Manila Bay had been able to continue resisting for another month, despite being under constant Japanese artillery and air bombardment. But on May 6, 1942, after Japanese troops stormed ashore on the island, General Wainwright agreed to surrender Corregidor and all other U.S. troops on the Philippine islands. And by May 9, 1942, the battle for the Philippines had ended, though there remained some Americans and Filipinos who escaped to the mountains and continued to wage a guerrilla war against the Japanese.

Mr. Speaker, this week, on the 60th Anniversary of the Bataan Death March, there remain thousands of surviving American and Filipino veterans who continue to bear the scars, both physical and emotional, of that war crime. All of the courageous soldiers who fought, persevered or perished on the Island of Philippines at Bataan and Corregidor played a distinctive and vital role in World War II. Their stories, and the full history of the Bataan Death March must never be forgotten.

Inscribed on a monument in Corregidor, there is a poem by an unknown poet that pays homage to these brave soldiers: "Sleep my sons, your duty done. For Freedom's light has come. Sleep in the Silent Depths of the sea or in your bed of hallowed sod. Until you hear at dawn the low clear reveille of God."

Mr. Speaker, I call on all Americans who cherish liberty and freedom to join us this week in respectful recognition of the brave United States and Filipino soldiers who served in the Philippines during this fateful event.